News

United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics   **Dallas, TX 75202**

HIGHLIGHTS OF AMARILLO, TX
NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY MAY 2005

Workers in the Amarillo metropolitan area averaged $14.83 per hour during May 2005, according to a new survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman reported that white-collar workers averaged $17.04 per hour and accounted for 53 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged $14.72 per hour and represented 26 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 21 percent worked in service occupations and earned $9.36 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal government. This NCS covered 194 firms representing 41,500 workers in the Amarillo metropolitan area, which is comprised of Potter and Randall Counties in Texas. Seventy-four percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Amarillo metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 23 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged $24.61 per hour; social workers $16.11; and cashiers, $8.19. Blue-collar occupations included truck drivers at $14.37 per hour and stock handlers and baggers at $8.54. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants averaged $8.01 per hour and cooks earned $7.89.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Amarillo area averaged $15.37 per hour and part-timers earned $8.48. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged $28.36 per hour while their nonunion counterparts made $12.52. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged $12.15 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned $16.64.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>Amarillo, TX National Compensation Survey May 2005</u> (Bulletin 3130-03). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet at <u>http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm</u>. This release can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting document 9502.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings[1],all workers[2]: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Amarillo, TX, May 2005

Occupation[3]	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error[4] (percent)	Mean	Relative error[4] (percent)	Mean	Relative error[4] (percent)
All	$14.83	2.2	$13.89	2.4	$17.69	5.6
All excluding sales	14.99	2.3	14.04	2.5	17.69	5.6
White collar	17.04	2.9	15.71	3.4	19.96	4.1
White collar excluding sales	17.64	3.2	16.38	4.1	19.96	4.1
Professional specialty and technical	21.67	4.6	19.99	7.3	24.00	2.7
Professional specialty	23.39	3.7	21.91	6.7	24.81	3.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.75	10.2	22.75	10.2	–	–
Natural scientists	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health related	24.92	3.7	24.25	4.2	–	–
Registered nurses	24.61	3.0	24.69	3.3	–	–
Teachers, college and university	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teachers, except college and university	26.23	1.5	–	–	26.38	1.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.24	5.7	–	–	–	–
Social workers	16.11	6.2	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	16.07	9.6	16.51	11.4	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	16.47	1.4	16.47	1.4	–	–
Computer programmers	29.84	11.4	29.84	11.4	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23.67	11.5	24.16	17.2	22.67	13.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.28	11.7	30.87	14.8	–	–
Management related	17.59	14.8	17.79	23.3	–	–
Sales	12.10	6.5	12.10	6.5	–	–
Supervisors, sales	20.11	17.6	20.11	17.6	–	–
Sales workers, apparel	8.80	7.0	8.80	7.0	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	9.32	2.5	9.32	2.5	–	–
Cashiers	8.19	2.2	8.19	2.2	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.70	1.8	11.43	2.2	12.39	4.0
Secretaries	14.47	9.0	–	–	13.45	9.8
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.93	4.5	11.46	4.7	–	–
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	9.43	1.2	9.43	1.2	–	–
General office clerks	10.68	8.7	10.54	9.6	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.55	8.7	12.04	8.5	–	–
Blue collar	14.72	3.0	15.19	2.8	9.40	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.50	5.3	15.88	5.5	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.02	3.4	14.02	3.4	–	–
Transportation and material moving	18.05	5.6	18.18	5.8	–	–
Truck drivers	14.37	5.3	14.37	5.3	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.81	6.7	11.81	6.7	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.26	3.4	10.62	3.2	–	–
Construction laborers	9.14	9.7	9.14	9.7	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	8.54	6.0	8.54	6.0	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.93	2.3	7.93	2.3	–	–
Service	9.36	2.7	6.78	4.2	14.96	5.0
Protective service	15.46	5.6	–	–	15.99	5.6
Food service	5.65	6.4	5.61	6.5	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.24	10.3	3.24	10.3	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	3.02	12.1	3.02	12.1	–	–
Other food service	7.03	4.0	6.99	4.1	–	–
Cooks	7.89	1.4	7.89	1.4	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.12	6.8	6.12	6.8	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings[1],all workers[2]: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Amarillo, TX, May 2005 — Continued

Occupation[3]	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error[4] (percent)	Mean	Relative error[4] (percent)	Mean	Relative error[4] (percent)
Service –Continued						
Health service	$8.38	2.6	$8.26	3.1	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.01	3.8	8.01	3.8	–	–
Cleaning and building service	10.06	5.2	9.98	6.3	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	10.13	4.7	–	–	–	–
Personal service	6.98	4.3	6.98	4.3	–	–

[1] Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

[2] All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

[3] A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

[4] The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings[1] by occupational group[2], National Compensation Survey, Amarillo, TX, May 2005

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers[3]	Part-time workers[3]	Union[4]	Nonunion[4]	Time[5]	Incentive[5]
	Mean					
All occupations	$15.37	$8.48	$26.46	$14.23	$14.77	$16.22
All excluding sales	15.53	8.56	26.46	14.36	14.97	15.48
White collar	17.07	16.37	–	17.02	17.05	16.99
White-collar excluding sales	17.56	20.54	–	17.62	17.69	15.97
Professional specialty and technical	21.49	26.15	–	21.67	21.67	–
Professional specialty	23.22	–	–	23.39	23.39	–
Technical	16.09	–	–	16.07	16.07	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23.67	–	–	23.67	24.68	–
Sales	12.66	7.53	–	12.10	10.51	18.18
Administrative support, including clerical	11.74	9.85	–	11.35	11.69	–
Blue collar	14.84	8.22	28.36	12.52	14.65	15.83
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.50	–	23.74	13.99	15.45	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.02	–	–	13.41	14.02	–
Transportation and material moving	18.10	–	–	13.45	18.57	15.71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.44	7.40	–	9.36	10.26	–
Service	10.69	5.79	–	9.36	9.37	–
	Relative error[6] (percent)					
All occupations	2.3	7.5	6.7	2.3	2.3	7.7
All excluding sales	2.3	8.1	6.7	2.4	2.4	9.3
White collar	3.1	8.8	–	2.9	2.8	14.6
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	10.3	–	3.3	3.2	19.9
Professional specialty and technical	4.8	7.3	–	4.6	4.6	–
Professional specialty	3.9	–	–	3.7	3.7	–
Technical	9.6	–	–	9.6	9.6	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.5	–	–	11.5	11.3	–
Sales	6.5	2.5	–	6.5	8.7	15.5
Administrative support, including clerical	1.9	7.2	–	2.1	1.9	–
Blue collar	3.0	8.7	5.5	3.8	3.1	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.3	–	3.5	6.5	5.2	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.4	–	–	3.5	3.4	–
Transportation and material moving	5.7	–	–	6.3	7.5	1.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.7	3.7	–	2.2	3.4	–
Service	4.0	3.5	–	2.7	2.7	–

[1] Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

[2] A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full publication).

[3] Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

[4] Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

[5] Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

[6] The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in full publication.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings[1] by occupational group[2], private industry, National Compensation Survey, Amarillo, TX, May 2005

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers[3]	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
			Mean		
All occupations	$13.89	$12.15	$14.68	$12.19	$16.64
All excluding sales	14.04	11.95	14.97	12.32	16.86
White collar	15.71	15.88	15.66	13.60	17.76
White-collar excluding sales	16.38	16.34	16.39	14.19	18.30
Professional specialty and technical	19.99	21.69	19.73	16.18	21.77
Professional specialty	21.91	20.03	22.31	15.62	25.45
Technical	16.51	–	15.63	16.83	14.70
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.16	–	26.88	24.63	29.68
Sales	12.10	14.49	10.89	11.28	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.43	13.34	10.88	10.75	11.03
Blue collar	15.19	14.09	15.76	13.51	16.37
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.88	15.57	16.02	18.35	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.02	–	14.69	–	14.40
Transportation and material moving	18.18	14.30	23.70	14.22	26.14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.62	9.51	10.75	8.61	–
Service	6.78	5.63	7.96	7.38	9.74
			Relative error[4] (percent)		
All occupations	2.4	6.5	3.0	5.4	3.1
All excluding sales	2.5	7.1	3.3	5.8	3.1
White collar	3.4	11.5	4.5	6.5	8.1
White-collar excluding sales	4.1	11.1	5.2	7.7	8.6
Professional specialty and technical	7.3	8.4	8.1	10.7	10.4
Professional specialty	6.7	7.4	8.0	17.9	3.4
Technical	11.4	–	9.7	10.7	14.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.2	–	12.2	14.8	32.2
Sales	6.5	12.9	10.3	12.6	–
Administrative support, including clerical	2.2	10.6	2.9	5.2	3.5
Blue collar	2.8	6.0	3.7	2.8	4.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.5	5.4	7.0	5.9	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.4	–	7.6	–	8.7
Transportation and material moving	5.8	6.7	13.4	9.4	18.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.2	12.5	3.4	6.0	–
Service	4.2	4.6	6.0	5.0	3.6

[1] Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

[2] A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full publication).

[3] Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

[4] The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in full publication.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.